

COBBETT'S WEEKLY POLITICAL REGISTER.

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SUMMARY OF POLITICS.

COUNTER-REVOLUTION. — The millennium of the lovers of the ancient order of things seems, really, to be fast approaching. There now wants nothing but the abandonment of Napoleon *by the people of France* to give Europe a fair chance of being as free and as happy as ever the subjects of German Princes were. — The counter-revolution in Holland was to be expected the moment the French became unable to cope with their enemies in that quarter. The Dutch, like all other conquered nations, were indifferent as to who was their master, when the new master once became a despot. They will still sell butter, and cheese, and herrings; let who will command their obedience and divide their profits with them. Either they are sincere in the joy they are now said to express at the restoration of the House of Orange, or they are not. If the former, what base wretches must they have been to eject that House; and to express so much joy as they have repeatedly expressed, at being united with France? If the latter; if they are *hypocrites* now in embracing those lovely creatures, the Russians, and the Prussians, surely they are not to be pitied for any thing that they may suffer. — It seems to be the opinion with some people, that the Dutch Government will now treat the people with more respect than it formerly did; that, in future, the House of Orange will walk more strictly in the path of the constitution; that the people of Holland will no more see Prussian soldiers taking possession of their metropolis, in order to enforce the will of the House of Orange against the decision of the States General. — But, upon what is this opinion founded? Upon the history of no country, *where a restoration has taken place*. — Upon no observation, or rule, in common life. If your children or servants be turbulent and rebellious, do you ever think of becoming more lenient towards them? If your horse be restive and throw you, you pat him till you are again safe in the stirrups, when whip and spur for that time, and harder work with lower diet, are the uniform measures in the way of *prevention*.

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— In short, when I see people who have the care of prisoners, put lighter irons upon those who have escaped and have been retaken, than they put upon them before their escape, then, and not till then, shall I think it likely, that the old Governments, when *restored*, will treat their people with more justice than they did before; that they will suffer them to be more free and less oppressed; or, to utter all in one short phrase, that they will take from them less of their property. — As to Napoleon, the language held by him and by his orators in the Government, is really such as to induce one to believe, that his very *hopes* are at a low ebb. He talks of the *Treaty of Campo Formio*. He hints, that he should *now* be contented with the terms of *that Treaty*. — He boasts of his *generosity* in sparing Austria after the battle of Austerlitz and after that of Wagram. — This was the beginning of ills to him. When he had it in his power to put down that House *for ever*; that House, the alleged cause of so many evils to France; he spared it, in order to *ally himself with it by marriage*; to have heirs of royal extraction; and to hand down his throne to those heirs. From the moment that he was seized with this vain notion, the foundation of his subsequent misfortunes appears to have been laid. — His wife had *a child*. Every body said, what a *lucky* fellow he was in having a *king of Rome* so soon born to him. — To be sure, his wife had no means of deciding the *sex* of the child; but, who was weak enough to suppose, that she would not have *a child*? — The *papa* being gratified in this, he made sure, that, with the aid of *Masses* and *Te Deums*, he should preserve securely the attachment of the House of Austria, especially as he had spared that House twice. — We see how completely he has been deceived; and, if he rely upon that House to *spare him*, for the sake of his *wife*, he is, I take it, still more deceived. — For, the Catholics deny that she is his *wife*; they deny that he could be *divorced* from Josephine; they say, with our newspapers, that the present Empress, Queen and Regent, is no more than “Buonaparte’s

"mistress."—So that, if the Court of Vienna should determine upon endeavouring to effect his *utter* destruction or degradation, we may be quite sure, that it is prepared before-hand for a declaration, on the part of the Pope, of the nullity of the marriage between him and the Austrian Princess.—That is a matter which will be very easily settled; if the want of a sharp knife or of a pennyworth of cord should render any measure of State necessary.—The question, which the Court of Vienna will entertain is this: shall we *get* and *keep* most by totally destroying Napoleon, or by merely paring his claws?—The very same question will be put by the other Courts in alliance against him.—Either of them, by *siding with him*, would *secure* great gain in the end; and, I should not be at all surprised, if negotiations to that effect were, at this very moment, going on.—The several parties begin, by this time, to calculate upon results. Prussia and Holland would rather not see Austria again at Antwerp and Ostend.—Austria will grasp at all her former possessions, in Germany, in Italy, in the Netherlands. There is no protection for Prussia and Holland but in France.—Again, how is Holland to recover her *colonies* from us? Shall we give them up immediately? And, will the powers of the Continent be satisfied to see *us* the makers of governments in Spain and Portugal?—The hour of *general danger* once passed, we shall see that of contending *particular interests* return. Prussia cannot exist as an independent state without the support of France, if Austria regain all her former possessions.—Suppose Buonaparté were to propose to Austria to restore to her all her former possessions and titles; to restore Naples to her House; upon condition that she should take part with him against the rest of the Allies. Nay, suppose him to propose the addition of those territories, which the House of Brandenburg first got from the House of Austria.—These are no very wild suppositions, and, we may be assured, that propositions of some such sort will be made. *We* are so bent upon the total ruin of Buonaparté, that we cannot conceive it possible, that any body else should have *any other* object in view; but, there are those, who, amongst other things, would dislike to see even *us* without some power to hold *us* in check. The Dutch themselves, even the House of Orange, would be very sorry to see *us* able to keep France from being great.—It is to be remarked, that this coalition of

"legitimate sovereigns" have not, as yet, made any public declaration in favour of the family of Bourbon; though, as we all recollect, the war began in 1792, under the pretence of restoring the king of France to his lawful authority in the state.—Why is *now* nothing said about the ancient family? Surely their rights are as good as those of the House of Orange?—Does the House of Austria think it shall be able to make something out of its relationship with Napoleon?—A little time will show what way these interests are working; but, for my part, I do not see the improbability of a speedy rupture of the coalition.—It is possible, that the coalesced courts may agree long enough to enter France, and, in short, to cause Buonaparté to be hanged. This is possible; but, I do not think it is likely. They are now, at this very moment, in a situation like that of Contractors, making *tenders*; with this difference in favour of Napoleon, that the Allies are all afraid of each other, and not without reason.—The thing most to be feared is, that Austria will compel the rest of the coalition to give such terms to Buonaparté as shall leave him only sufficient power to be formidable to the people of France. This would be terrible indeed! It would be better for the people of Europe to be exterminated, than that this should happen.—There is no doubt, that Napoleon is making overtures to separate his foes; and, "*holy*" as Mr. WHITBREAD seems to think the cause, in which we are engaged, I would venture to bet a trifle, that it will soon witness the success of some such overture. Perhaps, no one power would think of coming into his terms, if it could be *sure*, that no other power would.—Prussia, perhaps, would not dare to withdraw the first; but, France has ample baits for the other two great powers, retaining, too, a great part of her conquests.—*We* here would like to see France dismembered, taking a part to ourselves and leaving a part to Austria, perhaps. But, Russia, and Prussia, and Sweden would not like that.—So that, we shall, after all, be disappointed; we shall never get one half of what we are now grasping at.—We ought, at this season, to moderate our views.—The Speech of Lord CASTLE-REAGH and that of Mr. WHITBREAD, on Tuesday last, upon the subject of a Bill to enable the King to accept of the services of the Local Militia out of their respective counties, contain matter not to be passed over in silence.—Mr. WHITBREAD seem-

ed in wonderful haste to approve upon this occasion, though he does not appear to me to have stated any good ground for his approbation.—The Reader will bear in mind what the Local Militia *is*; that men are *compelled* to serve in it; that they must belong to no *club* of security against it. That, if unable to pay a *fine* of ten pounds, they must serve. — Mr. WHITBREAD said: “it appeared, from the motion of the Noble Lord, that this modification of his former plan had been adopted in consequence of the late glorious events in Holland, in consequence of which he was desirous that every facility should be given to the collection of a large military force. Never was there a more favourable opportunity for the employment of the whole military force of the country. Never was there an event in history which so urgently called on the efforts of this free country (*hear!*)—to exert their whole military force in asserting the liberty of another country. As to the particular motion in the hand of the Speaker, never was there a time when, except from the unfortunate circumstance of the *necessary detention of so many prisoners, and for the ordinary duties of the police*, the service of any troops within the kingdom was less required.—Never, most happily, was there more internal peace and tranquillity (*hear!*)—The abundant harvest, with which, *by the blessing of Providence*, we had been favoured, had caused that cheapness which, co-operating with returning employment to our manufacturers, had dried up all the sources of discontent.—(*hear!*)—The discontents thus appeased, proved satisfactorily that which he had contended for at the time, but which had been disputed by some, that those disturbances had arisen in necessity alone, which now having ceased, the disturbances ceased with it. He had reposed confidence in the Government, in consideration of the proper use which they would make of it. But now, one voice, from the centre to the circumference of the empire, called on them to exert all their force in the assistance of the Dutch. The war was now their own—a war of the people—no longer a war of Sovereigns. It was because *that* was not a war of the Prussian people that the Prussian Monarchy was overturned at Jena. It was that *this* was a war of the Prussian people, that the Prussian Monarchy now existed. It was that the Russian

“people would not suffer (as it is said) their Government to accept terms of peace, that the mighty army which entered the Russian territory never returned. It was that the people of Sweden got rid of a Government which was unfit to rule them, by a bloodless revolution, and elected from the French armies that great Captain, who was enabled to contend with him, by whom he had formerly been commanded, that they saw the glorious results of the battles which had been fought. It was that the energies of the people of France were called forth by the Revolution, that the French Ruler had possessed the power which he so lately wielded—it was, that these energies were spent under his despotism—that, with the aid of his inordinate ambition, this mighty power crumbled to dust in his hand. The People of England, he doubted not, would give to the Crown any power which might be directed to so holy a cause. The time of the year was also peculiarly favourable to the collection of a military force. It was discreet and wise in the Ministry to propose only a limited power over the Local Militia; and happily the season that the men might be applied to the services which they were to fulfil with less inconvenience to the works of agriculture than at any other time, and every disposition (he doubted not) existed on the part of the officers and men, to relieve those troops which were disposed of on more efficient service. With these measures and opinions he agreed. But in assisting others we should *not forget ourselves*—while vindicating the liberties of other nations, we should not forget our own—nor should we forget the large share of influence thrown by these measures into the hands of the Crown. We should recollect, that however necessary events might have rendered these measures, they put in the power of the Crown more influence than was possessed by it at any former period of our history. This he said only as a *monitory reflection to the House*; but he gave his consent to the measure, and if the consent of an individual was valuable, it was the more valuable because he gave it with his eyes open to its inconveniences.—I will not say all that I think of this speech, for fear of offending Mr. Whitbread. But, really, is it not enough to make one laugh to hear this “*monitory reflection*,” and that, too, at the end of such a speech?—Lord Castlereagh says,

that, in case of any disturbance at home, he shall have 300,000 men in this country and Ireland.—But *why*; why have them, and “*well-armed and disciplined*” too? Who are they to put down? Take away the Local Militia, and there are no people left amongst the poor, but the women and children, and feeble men, ten of whom might be kept in order by one vigorous woman.—*Why*, then, take all this precaution; why provide, inch by inch, for sending the Local Militia about over the kingdom? The *prisoners*? we have more of our own countrymen in jails and hulks, I believe, than we have of French prisoners in the country.—But, be this as it may, we have about 50,000 French prisoners. They are in *prisons*. They are not in the field against us. We cannot want 300,000 men to guard them. Besides, one would think, that they must hate Napoleon even more than we do, seeing that he is such a cruel oppressor of France.—*Why*, then, I ask, should we need a law to enable the government to send the Local Militia men from one end of the kingdom to the other.—How men familiarize their minds, by dint of habit, to all sorts of ideas. We here find Mr. Whitbread talking, as a matter of course, of employing soldiers “in the ORDINARY DUTIES of the *police*.” Except for *these duties* and the guarding of prisoners, he says, that the country never stood in *less need of troops*, for the purpose of maintaining *internal tranquillity*.—We shall have not much short of a million of men in arms, in one shape or another. All this Mr. Whitbread *approves of*. Very well: but, then, to give us his “MONITORY REFLECTION;” to *remind us*, that some *influence* is about to be given to the Crown; *influence* to a Crown, which has 300,000 men, “*well-armed and disciplined*,” for the purposes of preserving *internal tranquillity*; to trust us to this *monitory reflection* was, I think, going a little beyond what even the present auspicious moment would fairly warrant.

INFIDELITY.—The letter, which I subjoin, and which, as the reader will see, comes from Oxford, I strongly recommend to the perusal of every one.—The writer may be assured, that, in spite of all the scoffs of Mr. Fordham, I shall *not give up the devil*.

WM. COBBETT.

Botley, 25th Nov. 1813.

INFIDELITY.

MR. COBBETT,—In my opinion the two letters which appeared in your Register of last week, signed Hector Campbell and A. B., contained more *impiety* than any thing advanced by Mr. Fordham, whom you have so successfully combated.—I do not mean to trouble you on the score of Mr. Campbell’s *wonderful System*, which he pretends is sufficient to cure “all the ills of life;” for, to tell you the truth, (and many others have made a similar confession) although I have attentively perused both his letters which you published, the last of which occupies no less than *seven columns* of your Journal, I have not been able, for the life of me, to discover what the man would be at. You seem to have thought that you had *discovered* his meaning, but he is of a very different opinion, and boldly sends you back, “most seriously to *attend* before you again venture to prejudice the minds of “your readers.”—Obscure, however, as this writer is when he attempts to develop his own favourite system, he has contrived to make himself sufficiently understood when he speaks of our *holy religion*, which he treats with so little consideration and so *profanely*, that I am sure his language must have shocked the feelings of every pious Christian. We have it solemnly and emphatically announced by the Holy Spirit, in the Scriptures of truth, that it is by “God we live, move, and have our “being”—a declaration which even the most determined infidel will scarcely venture to dispute. But what does this Mr. Campbell say—this great schemer for the deliverance of Britain from “impending “ruin?” Why he impiously asserts, that it is by “THE PRICE OF BREAD we are permitted to live, move, and have our “being.” You may talk of your *Ecce Homo’s*, and your *Observers*, as long and as much as you please; but I defy you, or any of the opposers of these enemies of Christ, to produce a passage from their writings equal to this in point of profanity. But this Exploder of “old, crude, “and undigested tracks,” does not stop here:—he actually *wantons* in impiety. He says that “the price of bread is a “subject of a *much more* interesting nature “than even that of the Church.”—Why then, according to this doctrine, all that the Almighty has done; all the pains he has taken to establish a Church upon Earth, and all his endeavours to protect her purity till “the consummation of “ages,” are of no consequence whatever.

The creation of the world, the fall of man, the universal deluge, the dispensation of the law by Moses, the extermination of millions of heathens by God's chosen people, the coming of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, his splendid example, his death, his resurrection, and his triumphant ascension into heaven, are matters of *less* importance than the price of a *quartern loaf*!!—Was there ever such blasphemy heard of?—Your correspondent A. B. has said, that Voltaire, Rousseau, Mirabaud, and other celebrated philosophers, were perfect "*infernals*," because they drew a "*parallel* between the Saviour of the world and virtuous personages of antiquity, and attributed *as much* to the creature as to the Creator." But where are we to find words to express a just abhorrence of Mr. Campbell's principles? For he does not condescend even so much as to draw a *parallel*, or attribute *as much* to the Creature as to the Creator; but he actually *prefers* a loaf of bread to God Almighty!!! How, in the name of all that is sacred, could you, Mr. Cobbett, allow such horrid sentiments as these to appear in your Register?—You, who have so far outstripped all former writers in vindicating "the faith once delivered to the Saints."—I have no doubt that this writer, who, like all other Projectors, seems to have an itching for the quill, will trouble you with more letters. For your own sake, therefore, if you *must* give a place to these, I beseech you to purge them of every thing that savors of profanity.—What to think of A. B. I am somewhat at a loss. To judge of him by his furor and obscurity of style, I might perhaps rank him with the Methodists. He seems to have been aware, that his letter was "too confused or too prolix" to meet the public eye. So farewell:—I like a *modest* man, and perhaps it was this feature in his character, which induced you to publish his letter. But how reconcile this modesty with the liberty he takes with whole *civilized* nations, and celebrated philosophers. He speaks of France, as the Seat of Satan's empire:—"into what a *pandemonium*, says he, has not that country been turned by the *infernal* writings of Voltaire, Rousseau, &c." This is any thing but the language of Modesty. It resembles rather the cant of bigotry; and if A. B. calculates on reaching conviction to the minds of the "*depraved wretches*" of whom he speaks, or on refuting their "*pestiferous writings*" by "*damning words*," I am afraid he is yet a Stranger to the rudi-

ments of liberal controversy, and to the all powerful voice of truth. The Doctrines also which he avows, are so completely subversive of those taught by the Church, that I suspect his mind is tinctured with the opinions of the Unitarians, who deny those two great *essentials* to Salvation—the devil and the divinity of Christ. It is a point of the established faith, which if any man doubts, he will be damned, "that there is *no other name* given under heaven, nor amongst men, whereby a man can be saved, *but the name of Christ Jesus*." Now what does A. B. say? why he affirms, that people have been saved, who never heard, nor ever could possibly hear of the name of Jesus. He does not simply assert, that the Patriarchs and Jews who lived under the law, were saved *without* faith in Christ; but he maintains, that there were many who lived "*without the pale of the tabernacle*," or, in other words, *without* any knowledge of revelation, who escaped eternal reprobation. He even goes so far as to avow, that the "*Magi*," that is, the ancient Magicians, who dealt with the devil, obtained the Kingdom of Heaven, through an "*amiable docility*!! Really, Mr. Cobbett, if we are to go on at this rate; if Mr. Fordham, on the one hand, is to be permitted to deny the devil; Mr. Campbell, on the other, to prefer a Crust of bread to the Deity; while A. B. brings up the rear, by declaring that Men may be saved without the Merits of Christ, I know not what will become of us. The very idea of these people ever obtaining an Act of Parliament to sanction such monstrous impiety, fills me with horror. But what shall I say, after already witnessing the Guardians of our faith, the pastors of our Church, allowing a law to pass authorizing any Man to deny the blessed Trinity, without making one struggle against so rank a heresy?—My spirits fail me, when I meditate upon so dreadful an inroad upon our holy faith. For God's sake, Mr. Cobbett, never give up the devil, for, as you justly remark, *every thing* hinges upon his existence. Fight for him as long as you have breath to draw, whatever Scorners may suggest. The Adversaries of Religion are become so numerous; they have assumed so many shapes; and they assail us from so many quarters; that unless you receive aid from above, to enable you to overcome, I am afraid you will have but a broken reed to rely on in the Clergy: They seem, in truth, to be regardless of the judgments of God, who has

assuredly said, that he will "spew the luke-warm out of his mouth." That you and I may be found, at the glorious coming of Christ, not "hiding our talent in a napkin," is the fervent wish, and earnest prayer of

A CHURCHMAN.

Oxford, 23d Nov. 1813.

P. S. If I knew in what way to get the "History of the Devil" conveyed to you at the least expense, I would forward it immediately, as it would powerfully assist you in this holy warfare.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

BULLETINS OF THE CROWN PRINCE.

(Continued from page 672.)

connected with the Bohemian army. On having received intelligence that the enemy's 6th corps d'armee was marching on Grossenhayn, General Blucher caused the corps of General Sacken to move forward to Camenz. The vanguard of this corps disturbed the enemy the whole of the 15th and 15th.—The 6th corps d'armee fell back on Dresden, and the first cavalry corps put itself in motion to follow the infantry. General Count Tauenzien was preparing to pursue them.—The Wirtemberg General Franquemont had complained to General Delort, Chief of the General Staff of the 4th corps, that his troops were always in the van when advancing, and in the rear when retreating. That General answered him, 'You must be content with its being so, it is our interest that you should all be killed, for otherwise you would soon be against us.'—Denmark, which had yielded to the threats, and the vaunting intelligence of Baron Alquier, has on the 3d September declared war against Sweden.—It is strange, that in this Declaration, the hostilities which had been previously committed against Sweden, both by land and sea, are passed over in silence. We must hope, that the Danish Government, being informed of the occurrences in the progress of the war, will at length perceive the dangers it runs; and, compelled by the total derangement of its finances, will take its resolution, and accept the proposals which will be made to it.—In the contrary case, and if that Court will not join the common cause, until it has already triumphed, it will then be no merit, nor be of any utility in obtaining for it such modifications. The whole North

sees with concern the delusion of the Danish Government. The Minister Alquier, who is kept there, must be himself astonished at the power and effect of his commands. At the moment when all the Princes of the Rhinish Confederacy are preparing to throw off the yoke, it is a hard matter to account for the submissiveness of the Court of Copenhagen.

Head-quarters, Zerbst, Sept. 22.

General Plowaisky, with his Cossacks, and Gen. Von Dobschuss with four squadrons, which made a part of General Count Tauenzien's advanced guard, on the 19th inst., between Berack and Schwedess, met with the 1st, 8th, and 19th French regiments of horse chasseurs, and attacked them so successfully, that scarcely thirty men of these three regiments escaped. Col. Talleyrand, two lieutenant-colonels, sixteen other officers, and 500 men, were made prisoners, and the rest were either killed or wounded. A remarkable circumstance, and which can only be attributed to the want of union which prevails in the enemy's troops, was, that our whole loss consisted in a single wounded Cossack.—General Dobschuss has occupied Cosdorf and Mechlberg. General Wobeser observes Torgau. Two great boats, which came down the Elbe, laden with ammunition and clothing for the garrison of the latter fortress, have been taken.—Captain Von Zeunert, who had been sent with 30 men of the landwehr on horseback, to the left bank of the Elbe, has destroyed the entrenchments thrown up near Rosalz. The enemy sent from Wolmerstadt 100 men to prevent this, but Captain Zeunert fell upon them at the head of his thirty men, and after an obstinate resistance cut them down. Some prisoners were made who had been all wounded. Captain Zeunert himself was wounded severely in the action.—Colonel Bjornstjerna having been detached with Swedish troops to the left bank of the Elbe, marched on the 20th to Kimberg, in the hope of surprising there a troop of Poles, but it had already left that place and taken the road to Leipzig. The Colonel went last to reconnoitre the bridge-head near Wittenberg, and took under the very cannon of that work an advanced corps and a courier with several letters upon him; taken among these are several from the Governor General Laporjhe, addressed to Marshal my Duke of Elchingen, to the Duke of Reggio, to Generals Regnier, Narbonne, and Margueron.



The contents of these letters shew that not only the soldiers, but the officers and sergeants of the weak garrison at Wittenberg are daily deserting to the enemy.—General Count Wallmoden reports, under date of the 19th, that General Tettenborn has pursued the flying enemy to Blukede, Brackede, Lunenburg, Winsen, and even to Harburg; we have every where picked up soldiers that had been left behind. General Pecheux has made his escape with five or six hundred men, which he collected at Lunenburg, where he arrived early on the morning of that day after the battle, and proceeded on his march to Winsen and Hopte without stopping. The enemy's General Osten had gone before with a detachment from Harburg to Winsen, but left that place when our detached party approached it. A number of wounded were still lying dispersed on the roads. General Tettenborn collected them and sent them in, besides some ammunition wagons that had been left behind. The number of prisoners had increased to 1,300 during the pursuit; a pair of colours belonging to the 3d regiment of the line was taken. On the 18th, the enemy made a strong reconnoissance from Mollen towards Zarrentum, and at last threw himself back on Boetzenburg with his right wing. Count Walmoden has received orders to attack the Prince of Eckmuhl, with his joint force. He is to be supported by 15,000 men of the Mecklenburg Landstrum, under the command of the Hereditary Prince.—The *levies en masse* are organizing every where on the right bank of the Elbe. This example will soon be followed likewise on the left bank of the Elbe, and a national war will shortly be seen extending from the Elbe to the Rhine, similar to that with which the liberation of Spain commenced. The Chiefs of the districts only await the signal for collecting their forces, and the moment is not now far distant.—General Blucher has pushed forward a strong detachment on Königsbruck. Count Von Tauenzien has taken possession of Lubinwerda and Elsterwerda, and the line behind the Esler. The enemy has broken up his camp at Stolzenhagen, near Elsterwerda, in the night between the 19th and 20th: it is estimated at 4,000 men. According to the latest accounts, the King of Naples is still at Grossenhayen.—The Emperor Napoleon, in person, on the 17th, attacked the post of Nollendorf, in the narrow passes of Bohemia; but was repulsed by the Austrian corps of Generals Collore-

do and Meerveld, with the loss of seven cannon, one standard, 4,000 prisoners, and the General of Brigade Kreuzar, who was taken.—The united Army of the North of Germany has taken more than 28,000 prisoners since the truce ended. From the 17th August to the 18th September, there have passed through Berlin, as prisoners of war, 18,257 soldiers and 299 officers, and upwards of 2,000 men were on the road to that city; from 2 to 3,000 have remained behind, sick, in the hospitals of Juterbock, Treuenbetzen, Belzey, and Brandenburg; and the corps d'armée of Count Walmoden, which sends its prisoners to Stralsund, has more than 4,000 of them. If we add to this number that of the killed, wounded, and missing, we may reckon the total loss of the army, opposed to that of the North of Germany, at not less than 45,000 men since the 17th August. The prisoners taken by the army under General Blucher, and the grand army of Bohemia, amounts to 40,000. We may, therefore, without exaggeration, estimate the enemy's loss, since the recommencement of hostilities, at more than 100,000 men and 250 pieces of cannon.—If, as every thing gives us reason to hope, Bavaria and Wirtemberg should join the cause of German liberty, the Emperor Napoleon will not have more than 150,000 men to oppose to the Allies.—The King of Denmark has sent the Prussian Minister back, and stated as the cause of it, that as Prussia is engaged in a war with the Emperor Napoleon, the presence of that Minister could no longer be allowed at Copenhagen. This Court endeavours to justify itself to the Allies, on account of the Declaration of War against Sweden, and pretends to have taken that step merely to avoid the incessant demands of Baron Alquier, who demanded ten thousand men more to be sent to Holstein. In this, however, there appears a vast difference between the intent and the deed. The enemy has not any more strong position on the left bank of the Elbe, from Wittenberg and Schongbeck. His advanced posts are still between the last-mentioned place and Magdeburg. General Czernetscheff is at Bernburg, Major Von Rosenstern at Little Rosenberg, and Major Czee at Zoerbog. Detached parties have penetrated as far as Halle, where they have put themselves in connexion with the corps under General Thielmann, and from thence as far as Delitsch and Bellerfeld, and on the left wing as far as Egeln and Wartzleben. They have been able to make only a small num-

her of prisoners, as they never could find the enemy in any considerable force. Major Von Lowenstein has taken a transport of 1,300 measures of oats, and other provisions, which were intended for Magdeburg. —The van-guard of the Russian army, commanded by Count Von Woronzoff, is at Luken, on the left bank of the Elbe. The Swedish van-guard, under the command of General Schulzenheim, is at Dessau. —The Crown Prince has intrusted the siege of Wittenberg to Gen. Bulow.

BERLIN GAZETTE (*extra paper.*)

We have just received the following from head-quarters at Toplitz, dated Sept. 20: —“The Imperial Major-General Schlutberg has executed the orders given him to march on Frieberg, with that precision and courage for which he is so well known. He posted himself on the evening of the 17th inst. in ambush at Ebisdorff, near Frieberg, and by that means appeared unexpectedly before the gates early on the morning of the 18th. —The enemy had shut up the town, and all the gates were manned with infantry. —Gen. Schlutberg caused several divisions to advance by circuitous roads against the Meisner and Dona Gates, whilst he himself led the main column against the Erbersdorf Gate. —The enemy defended himself with great obstinacy, but at length the Erbersdorf Gate was broke open, and some divisions of cavalry immediately galloped into the town, and after a short resistance made the garrison prisoners. —General Bruno, 20 Staff and superior Officers, 400 mounted hussars, and 220 infantry fell into our hands. Our total loss consists in one yager killed and three wounded. —Gen. Schlutberg praises the distinguished conduct of his troops, of all descriptions, and makes very particular mention of the 7th yager battalion, Colonel Von Vayder, and Lieut.-Colonel Angermoyer, of that battalion, Captains Devaux and Wusthoff, of the regiment of Vincent's light horse, and Lieut.-Col. Martine, of the General Staff, have highly distinguished themselves.”

FRENCH PAPERS.

Paris, Oct. 7. —To-day, Thursday, the 7th of Oct. at one o'clock, her Majesty the Empress Queen and Regent set out from the Palace of the Tuilleries, to repair to the Senate, with the retinue, the order and procession of which has been published in the journals. —The Great Officers of the

Senate, and twenty-four Senators, received her Majesty at the outer gate of their Palace. —The Empress Queen and Regent, after having reposed herself in the apartments prepared to receive her, repaired to the Hall of their Sittings. —[Here follow the names and order of the procession of the Attendants, Great Officers of State, &c.] —On the arrival of her Majesty, all the Senators were standing and uncovered. —Her Majesty ascended the throne placed to the left of that of the Emperor, and the Ministers and Great Officers were seated in chairs to the right and left. —Her Majesty then delivered the following Address:

“Senators,—The principal Powers of Europe, indignant at the pretensions of England, had, last year, united their armies to ours, to obtain the peace of the world, and the re-establishment of the rights of all nations. By the first chances of the war, the slumbering passions were awakened,—England and Russia drew in Prussia and Austria to join in their cause. Our enemies wished to destroy our Allies—to punish them for their fidelity. They wished to carry the war into the bosom of our beautiful country, to revenge the triumphs which led our victorious eagles into the midst of their States. I know better than any one what our people will have to dread, if they ever suffer themselves to be conquered. Before I ascended the throne, to which I have been called by the choice of my august Spouse, and the will of my Father, I had the greatest opinion of the courage and energy of this great people. This opinion has been every day increased by all that I have seen pass under my eyes. Acquainted for four years past with the most intimate thoughts of my Spouse, I know with what sentiments he would be agitated on a degraded throne, and under a crown without glory. —Frenchmen! —Your Emperor, your country, and your honour, call you.”

The Prince Arch-Chancellor having taken the orders of her Majesty, gave the word to the Minister at War, who mounted the Tribune, and read a Report addressed to the Emperor. —The Prince Arch-Chancellor having taken again the orders of the Empress, gave the word, in the name of her Majesty, to the Count Regnaud, one of the Orators of the Council of State, who presented to the Senate a *projet* of the *Senatus Consultum*, after having explained the motives of it. —The *projet* of a *Senatus Consultum* has for its object a levy of 280,000 men, of which 120,000

are to be of the classes of 1814, and the preceding years, in the departments which have not contributed to the last levy of 30,000 men; and 160,000 on the conscription of 1815.—The Count de Lacpede arose and said,—

“Madam,—Before proposing to the Senate measures relative to the *projet* of *Senatus Consultum*, which has just been presented, I have the honour to request that your Imperial and Royal Majesty will permit me to offer you, in the name of my colleagues, the respectful homage of all the sentiments with which we are penetrated in seeing your Majesty preside in the Senate, and in hearing the memorable words which you have uttered from the throne.—With what gratitude, with what religious care, shall we for ever preserve the memory of them!—Senators, I have the honour to propose to you to refer to a Committee.”

According to the orders of the Empress Queen and Regent, the Prince Arch-Chancellor put to the vote the proposition of Count Lacpede, which was adopted.—A scrutiny for the nomination of the Committee was proceeded to.—The Committee will be composed of Count Lacpede, the Duke of Dantzic, Count de la Apparent, Count Dejean, Count Colehen. It will make its Report next Saturday.—Her Majesty adjourned the sitting, and returned to the Thuilleries with her retinue.

FRENCH DOCUMENTS.

(Continued from page 667.)

No. X.—*Extract of a Dispatch from Count Otto to the Minister for Foreign Affairs.*

Vienna, March 8, 1813.

Monseigneur,—I was yesterday to have gone to Count de Metternich, to be informed of communications, which had just been made to him by M. de Stackelberg, but the Minister wrote to me that his occupations would not permit of his seeing me, and that he requested I would call upon him this morning.—I went at ten o'clock: the Minister informed me, that he had read the dispatches from the Emperor Alexander, and that he was perfectly satisfied with the tone of moderation which reigned in them.—Russia not only accepts the Russian Plenipotentiary, but even her interference for peace. The Emperor of Russia regrets that Austria will not profit by the present favourable circumstances to recover her losses, but he respects her motives; he has no other object than the re-establishment of the tranquillity of Europe, and

the conclusion of a general peace. The political system of Austria being definitively fixed, Russia will not suffer any proceedings to turn her from it.—Such is, in a few words, the substance of this first reply; the Minister, nevertheless, confessed to me, that Russia took infinite pains to draw Austria into her alliance, but that she would not succeed.—This first step of Russia is but a reply to the command concerning M. de Lebzeltern's mission.—Intelligence is daily expected of Plenipotentiaries, and immediately after the arrival of this account, Prince Schwartzberg will set out to confer with your Excellency. (Signed) OTTO.

No. XI.—*From the Same to the Same.*

Vienna, March 20, 1813.

Monseigneur,—Count de Narbonne arrived here on the 17th, and delivered to me the letters for my recal, which your Excellency has done me the honour of addressing to me. They shall be presented to-morrow, and on the same morning my successor will deliver his credentials.—The Austrian Cabinet has at length received intelligence from Count Lebzeltern, and an official reply from M. de Nesselrode, the original of which Count Metternich has sent me, and a copy of which I have the honour to send with this. This document is drawn up in a manner to accommodate itself to all the interpretations which may be wished to give it. It announces the desire of peace, but with modifications which prove how much Russia fears compromising herself with England. We do not understand what Russia understands by the *guarantees of peace*, unless that she means by those words, the convocation of a Congress, where the principal Powers of Europe should agree to the establishment of a state of things, permanent and sanctioned by each of them. In reality, the best guarantee for Russia is in its geographical position. It is rather against her, that Austria, Turkey, and Germany require a guarantee, which will either be found in the preponderance of France, or in a formal agreement to preserve in common the limits which shall have been fixed by the treaty.—The objection was foreseen here which Russia would make to the friendly interposition of a Power actually at war with her, and the Chevalier de Lebzeltern was charged to reply to it. To us, however, this objection is a fresh proof, that there subsists between the two Courts no secret understanding which can render the candour of

Austria suspicious.—This deduction is the more just, because in the same document Russia makes no scruple of acknowledging her intimate connexion with Austria, which she declares to be her ally, so much so, that her consent appears to be necessary for opening negotiations for peace.—There has existed since the 11th March (the date of M. de Nesselrode's letter) a formal treaty between the two Courts; and as this understanding was no ways necessary to cause the evasive reply of Russia, it proves that she considers this new alliance as a great advantage.—The defection of Prussia is positively announced by M. de Nesselrode's letter, but it is not yet proved by an official declaration. Count de Metternich only waits for this moment to make at Breslau the same overture which has been made in England and Russia.—Count Zechi, Austrian Minister, has been provisionally ordered to leave the Court of Russia, and all communication with Baron de Humboldt, Prussian Minister at Vienna, has been interrupted.—Count de Metternich has just read to me, with the greatest satisfaction, the dispatches which he has received from Count de Bubna, and M. de Floret, to the 9th of March inclusive. They give a detailed account of the conversations which they have had with his Majesty, and with your Excellency, and their result has caused the most sensible pleasure.—Count de Narbonne will not fail informing your Excellency of the preparations which have been made here to man a frontier much more exposed than it was at the commencement of the war, as it extends from Czernowitz to the Egra. To meet the expense occasioned by those preparations, the Emperor has appointed a Commission, charged with establishing a just mean between the extreme heavy system of taxation proposed by M. de Wallis, and the bank and loan system suggested by other financiers. This Commission began its sittings yesterday; it is presided by Count de Stadeon.

(Signed) OTTO.

Document joined to the preceding Dispatch.

M. le Comte,—In the absence of Count de Romanzow, who has been detained at St. Petersburg on important business, the Emperor has ordered me to reply to the official dispatch of which Chevalier de Lebzelter was the bearer.—His Majesty has directed to that document that attention which a proceeding caused by an object of so high importance demands.—Always free from passion, his political principles

have never changed. He wishes for peace; but a peace, consequently, with such guarantees that Austria herself ought to defend. However, it must be admitted, it is for the first time, that a Power still at war, proposes to interpose for peace. Forms and customs are at variance with such a prerogative. But his Imperial Majesty has it so much at heart, to give the Emperor, your august Master, an unequivocal proof of his confidence and his esteem, that he does not allow himself to be guided by such considerations. This manner of receiving your propositions, M. le Count, should give the explanations a character of frankness, which can alone ensure the proceedings of a negotiation tending to conciliate so great interests. It remains then to be considered, that since the date of your ministerial letter, Prussia, from motives of which Europe will judge, has joined her arms to the Russian arms, and in this way presents several interests combined into one. The ties are too strong between Russia and Great Britain, too intimate between Russia and Prussia, too strongly established with Sweden, to allow your Majesty espousing her cause from that of any of the Powers allied with her. The Emperor in consequence orders me to declare, in his name, that he will accept of the interposition of Austria, in the event of its being equally accepted by England, Prussia, and Sweden. You yourself will judge, that it would be impossible for his Majesty to make a more categorical reply, nor one more friendly. His Majesty the Emperor of Austria will find the same principles on all occasions. They are considered with us as the only means of obtaining the results proposed.—I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

(Signed) Count de NESSELRODE.
Kalisch, 27 Feb. (11 March), 1813.

No. XII.—[This is merely an Imperial Edict from the Emperor of Germany, for the creation of a fund of 45,000,000 of florins in paper money, under the denomination of *Billets d'Anticipation*.]

No. XIII.—*Verbal Note from the Austrian Ambassador, Prince Schwartzenberg.*

Paris, April 22, 1813.

In the conference which the Ambassador from Austria had yesterday with his Excellency the Duke of Bassano, Minister for Foreign Affairs, he had the honour to explain himself agreeably to the meaning of the dispatches which he has just received from his Court, respecting the contents of

the verbal note transmitted by the Ambassador, Count de Narbonne, to the Minister, Count de Metternich.—His Excellency having requested the Ambassador, considering the importance of the questions, to give him a summary of them in a verbal note. He hastened to satisfy that wish.

—His Majesty the Emperor having at heart, that at this important critical moment the most perfect understanding should continue to subsist between him and his august Ally, believes that this understanding cannot be better consolidated than by the most complete reciprocal knowledge of the two Courts; he has in consequence determined upon explaining himself with all frankness upon the overtures which have been made to his Minister by the French Ambassador.

—His Majesty finds that the objects to which those overtures lead, are completely divided into four principal questions.—

Q. 1. The attitude of Austria to bring about a negotiation, and during this negotiation.—Q. 2. Accord between the two Courts of Austria and France, respecting the general arrangements of pacification?—

Q. 3. The attitude of Austria, in the event of the negotiations not leading to a peace?—Q. 4. Military operations in this last case?—Ans. 1. According to the terms in which the Ambassador expresses himself in his verbal note, "Austria, who has made the first proposals for peace, and who so anxiously wishes it, should like to obtain this end, a decided character, insist upon the immediate opening of a negotiation, demand that Plenipotentiaries should be named, an Armistice concluded, and enter into the contest as a principal party."

—To attain this end there exists but one single diplomatic form, that of armed mediation. His Majesty consequently binds himself to take that attitude. He will hold the language of it to the Allied Courts, and neglect nothing to give all possible weight to his language.—The idea of an immediate assembling of Plenipotentiaries coincides with the views of the Austrian Cabinet, which, nevertheless, waits the arrival of the first courier from its Ambassador, to see what will be the form his Majesty the Emperor Napoleon will choose to regulate its proceedings; that is to say, to know if his Imperial Majesty will think proper to spontaneously proceed to the nomination of a negotiator, or wait the uniform demand which the Court of Vienna will address upon this subject to all the Courts interested; we expect that this same courier will bring intelligence from Baron de Wesse-

berg, who probably arrived in London on the 24th or 25th March. Whatever the reply may be made by the British Cabinet, it will be important to know it; for in the supposition of its being favourable, the pretence that Russia would with reason advance, of wishing, before entering into negotiations, of knowing the intentions of her Allies, can no longer exist, and the proceedings of the Austrian Cabinet towards the Emperor Alexander and King of Prussia, in the supposition of an English negative reply, assume a decided character in the sense of a negotiation for a continental peace.—Ans. 2. Previous to entering into details upon this important object, the Austrian Cabinet must wait the first replies from its Ambassador at Paris, as to what he expects when the Emperor Napoleon shall have more explicitly stated his ideas.—

Ans. 3. It results from the nature of things, and is very easy to be seen, that the Emperor of the French partakes the conversion of the Austrian Cabinet, that the proceeding of events, the approach of the theatre of war upon an extent of more than 400 leagues, upon the most important points of the Austrian frontiers, no longer admits of the Emperor taking a part, as a Power simply auxiliary in the war, if against her dearest wishes it should continue.—The French and confederated army opened the campaign in 1812 as a principal army, more than 400,000 men, and upon a line the most distant from the frontiers of the monarchy, a corps of observation, inferior in number to the auxiliary corps, was then sufficient to cover that corps, whilst now it required 100,000 men to cover the immense frontier touching the presumed theatre of war.—In such a position of things, so different to that of last year, there will undoubtedly remain nothing else for Austria to do, if her mediation should not have the desirable result, than a choice between the two only parts stated—either to retire behind her frontiers, neutralizing her territories, or take a most active part in the war, as a principal party.—His Majesty cannot, therefore, but agree in the opinion of his Majesty the Emperor of the French, that the stipulations of the succours limited by the treaty of alliance are not applicable to the circumstances of the moment.—

This particular position of things, and independent of Austria, prejudices in nothing the basis of her alliance with France.—

The alliance of 1812, although brought about by circumstances, does not the less offer a real and solid political basis to the

two high contracting powers. This alliance cannot be confounded with treaties (we cannot except any of them) contracted by France, since the wars of the revolution; that of the 14th March offers the most perfect reciprocity, it therefore contains the first of conditions for its duration. His Majesty the Emperor of the French himself admits, that the treaty of Tilsit, and the alliance between Russia and France are very distant from that with Austria. If Russia, feeling the necessity of modifying her relations with France, did not enter into explanations with her ally, she did wrong, and in particular did not follow the councils of the Court of Vienna. If the Emperor Francis found a word to change in the basis of his alliance, he would be the first to mention it.—By common consent, the restrictions laid down according to the text of the treaty in respect to the *military* engagement of Austria, may be changed in a war, the entire nature of which, and even the ground on which it is carried on, has changed; this case has happened. The Emperor will in proportion extend his military exertions, if the coalesced Powers should not agree to reasonable arrangements, although the succours stipulated by the treaty of the 14th March are only for 30,000 men. Both of those chances result even from the force of circumstances. The assurance that the Emperor does not find a word to alter in his written engagements with France, proves more than any arguments could how very natural and convenient those engagements appear to him, especially in a time of repose, which forms his Majesty's most pleasant reveries, and that the bonds which unite him to France will become essentially strengthened.—

Ans. 4. It is essential that the Emperor of the French should know very exactly the position of the different Austrian corps d'armée, for the reasons assigned in Art. 4.—The auxiliary corps, after having ensured, by a momentary suspension of hostilities, of the possibility of occupying the last point in the Duchy of Warsaw, was in a condition to admit within its radius the remains of the Polish army, and protect it against the superiority of the Russians. The General commanding this corps had expressed, after the retreat of the fifth corps upon Czentockow, Prince Poniatowski's wish that it should be placed in the Austrian Circle, in order not vainly to excite the enemy's attention, and lead it to ruinous enterprizes, on account of the fifth corps, and compromise the abode of the

Austrian troops in the Circle of Cracow. The Poles, far from following this prudent and benevolent counsel, acted quite contrary, and it was only after having been uselessly harassed and losing several thousand men, that they at last ranged themselves behind the Austrian line, continuing however, to still attract the Russians' attention by useless provocations. From that time they appeared to have adopted the resolution of dislodging the Polish corps placed on their flank and in their rear. This supposition, very natural in itself, acquired more strength by the motions and assembling of their troops. The Emperor determined upon not uselessly sacrificing men for the preservation of a Circle entirely exhausted, and no longer offering any resources to the troops, which must have been provisioned in every thing from the Austrian provinces, transmitted the eventual instruction accompanying this to General Fremont.—The General did not then find himself under the necessity of using it, the denunciation of the armistice not having taken place on the part of the Russians.—The retreat of the Poles upon the Austrian territories was attended in every respect with the most disagreeable complications. It could only be effected on that point, the most embarrassing for the subsistence of the troops; the part of Cracow at the upper part of Cracow is but a narrow neck between the Corpathis and Silesia. It found on this point troops belonging to the army of the Prince of Reus, and the corps of General Fremont was too numerous to be provided for with them, without reciprocally starving each other. The Emperor would not in any other case have permitted the Poles to sojourn in his States, but he admitted of an exception to an invariable principle, and hitherto so fortunately maintained, not to allow any foreign troops to touch or cross, finding that this chance offered fewer inconveniences than that of the abode of a troop, to which in a military point of view he renders complete justice, but which on all occasions expressed and conducted itself more like an enemy towards the Austrians than even towards the Russians.—A Convention for the passage of the Poles and weak remains of the Saxon corps of Gablitz has just been concluded with General Watzdorff. The Ambassador has the honour of sending it with this; he flatters himself that your Excellency will find in it a conviction that Austria has used in this affair all possible delicacy towards the General and troops in

question. As Gablitz corps has joined the remains of a French battalion, the Emperor has thought fit to give a particular mark of his attention to this troop, explicitly ordering that the Commandant of the battalion should also preserve a company under arms.—His Imperial Majesty considers the present moment as that which must decide the fate of Europe, by deciding that of the intermediary Powers. Neither France nor Russia have any risks to run; the quarrel must either be terminated by an agreement so desirable among great Powers, or drag into an abyss difficult to be measured, Austria and other States useful to the very existence of the two Courts of France and Russia. The Emperor of Austria will remain faithful to his character; he will not confine his proceedings in favour of that cause which he considers it his duty to plead—that of peace, in simple words; and if exaggerations, possible in the views of the coalesced Cabinets, should prevail over that reason and moderation which his Imperial Majesty will not cease to profess, he will place, without hesitation, an imposing force in the balance of the Power which she considers her natural Ally.—His Majesty must wait the first explanations which shall take place between his Ambassador and the French Minister upon general basis, before being able to propose an Armistice. This step would offer, in the actual position of things, and without being accompanied by any explanation whatever, but compromises the more gratuitous for Austria and France, that the Allies would consider such a demand as a proof of weakness, and that, as such, far from serving his Majesty the Emperor of the French, they would place his attitude to the losses he had sustained, and that of Austria, in an entirely false point of view, by prodigiously raising in the eyes of Europe the coalesced Powers. The Ambassador thinks it right to add here, that at the moment when his dispatches were drawn up at Vienna, his Majesty's Ministers had not then received those which he had addressed to him since his return to Paris, and which contain a developement of the ideas of his Majesty the Emperor of the French upon that subject.—The Ambassador ought not again to fail observing, how much the very particular situation in which actual circumstances place the Emperor in regard to his own people, demands the attention of his august Ally, and how much they positively deserve to be taken into his calculation. The Austrian nation,

fatigued by so many years of calamity, has but one wish—that of the repose, which will permit its Government to cure past misfortunes, establish order in the finances, and revive the ancient prosperity of the State, which for a length of time the nation had ceased to enjoy. The alliance with France should realise all those hopes, and it is only under this point of view, that, after a long series of sufferings, this new order of things would have become popular. However, the war in the North broke out; the part which the Emperor took in it imposed unexpected sacrifices on his subjects; they were borne, but they, with pain, saw that the consequences of the new political system were not yet felt in a manner as beneficial as the wants of the nation demanded.—The events of the last campaign deceived all calculations. The Emperor not having thought proper to take part in that war, but partially, suddenly saw an immense extent of his frontiers threatened: notwithstanding the great embarrassment of the actual state of the finances, circumstances imperiously demanded that considerable forces should be in activity; the Emperor was forced to have recourse to his subjects in place of the repose he had promised them, as the fruit of the new order of policy;—every thing presaged a general war. In this order of things, there remains but one part for the Emperor to take; it is to manage the good will of the nation, as the most precious basis of his resources. To attain this, there is only one way, that of declaring, that he alone arms for the purpose of obtaining a speedy and solid peace.

No. XIV.—*Note transmitted the 21st April, to Count Metternich, by the Ambassador from France.*

The Ambassador of his Majesty the Emperor of the French, had the honour of giving his Excellency Count Metternich, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, a communication from the dispatch of the Duke of Bassano, of the 11th April. This dispatch, in announcing that his Majesty the Emperor would probably be at Mayence, where later intelligence state that he arrived on the 16th, contains exactly the passage which the undersigned is going to place before your Excellency.—His Majesty told Prince Schwartzberg, to whom I repeated it, "As soon as I shall have arrived at my first head-quarters in Germany, I will send to General Fremont, by a courier, who shall pass through Prague, an order to denounce the Armistice; you

ought therefore to inform Count de Metternich of it, and unreservedly explain yourself to him on this subject, that you may positively assure yourself that my orders shall be executed without discussions. It will also be proper that M. de Metternich should inform General Fremont, in order to prevent all possible misunderstanding, the consequences of which might be very disagreeable."—In another paragraph, he says, "It is very probable, that the order for denouncing the Armistice shall be sent by his Majesty, between the 22d and 25th. It has become of the highest importance that General Fremont should be punctually informed of it."—The undersigned, in making known to his Excellency the Count de Metternich his Majesty's intentions, does not in the least doubt, that in the reply he should receive a full and entire acquiescence in intentions so strictly conformable to the last treaty at Paris.—It is therefore with equal surprise as pain, that the day following this communication, he learned from the mouth even of the Count de Metternich, that the auxiliary corps under the orders of General Fremont would not permit any hostility against the Russians; should not, in the event of its being in a condition, with any troop whatever, of thinking himself sufficiently strong to attack it; and that without waiting the term of 15 days stipulated by the Armistice, and consequently without knowing whether he should or should not be attacked, General Fremont put himself in full march to effect his retreat.—The undersigned was the more inclined to believe, that at least the term of 15 days would be observed; as when on the 16th instant his Excellency Count de Metternich decided to give M. de Lebzeltern orders to demand the revocation of the denunciation of the Armistice, which took place on the 12th, he had calculated that the reply directly conveyed to General Fremont would have before reached him, before he could have effected his movement, and that orders should be dispatched to him to that effect. It is easy to foresee, that if this arrangement had been fulfilled, the orders of his Majesty the Emperor of the French, which ought to have been expedited to Erfurth on the 20th, would have easily reached the Commandant of the Auxiliary Corps before the expiration of 15 days.—The undersigned is therefore induced to believe, that those orders were not properly executed, as it is all kinds of hostilities that Austria wishes to avoid.—Undoubtedly, his Im-

perial Majesty the Emperor of the French will see with extreme satisfaction the wishes of Austria for peace fulfilled, and that she should use all her means, all her efforts to procure it to Europe; but he never understood, nor will be able to understand, that this wish for peace should annul an existing treaty. This treaty stipulates an auxiliary corps; this auxiliary corps must be under the orders of his Majesty the Emperor; if it is not obeyed, what has not a right to be inferred from it?—The undersigned, whose first instruction is to use every exertion to maintain good understanding between the two Empires, on every occasion to prove the sentiments which animate the Emperor his Master for his Majesty the Emperor of Austria, believes that the best means for fulfilling so sacred a duty is to maintain to the utmost of his power the treaties so happily subsisting between their Majesties.—He therefore appeals to that of Paris, to induce his Excellency Count de Metternich to immediately give orders to General Fremont, to preserve, by all possible means, the position the Armistice designated him, and that he should there wait the orders of his Majesty the Emperor of the French may be pleased to send him.

(Signed) L. NARBONNE.

Vienna, April 22, 1813.

No. XV.—*Note transmitted by Count de Metternich to Count de Narbonne.*

The undersigned Minister of State for Foreign Affairs has submitted to the Emperor the note which the French Ambassador did him the honour to address to him on the 21st inst. He has received orders to give his Excellency the following reply:—The Emperor has nothing more at heart than the preservation of the relations of friendship and good understanding with his Majesty the Emperor of the French; his Imperial Majesty has given in moments of the most critical importance, too many proofs of this sentiment not to depend simply upon facts.—At the same time that Austria made formal overtures of peace to several Courts, distinctly separated from each other, that she would enter into conferences upon subjects, perhaps the most complicated that ever presented themselves in policy, the events of war and military preparations did not on that account daily receive less developement. Immense armies were found in presence of each other. The wishes of Austria in favour of peace, far from weakening the approach of a great

and new crisis, only have confirmed it in a more decided manner. Had the Emperor only half desired this peace, the necessity of which is so universally felt, he would not have acted as he has done. It is therefore with great satisfaction that his Imperial Majesty is convinced, not only by the communication which his Excellency the Ambassador from France has made, from the contents of the Duke of Bassano's dispatches, but also by Prince Schwartzberg's reports, that by the developement of new means, he has met the wishes of his Majesty the Emperor of the French. —The communication made by Count de Narbonne, in form of a verbal Note of the 7th April, contains what follows:—After having placed in opposition with the pacific intentions of France, the appearance of sentiments very different on the part of Russia, his Excellency the Ambassador says,—"In this conjuncture Austria, who stands so prominently forward for peace, and who so anxiously desires it, must take, to obtain this end, a determined character, insist upon the immediate opening of a negotiation, and enter into the contest as a principal party. In the beginning of May, when the Emperor of the French shall be in person upon the right bank of the Elbe with 300,000 men, Austria should reinforce the army of Cracow, and carry it, with Prince Poniatowski, to more than 150,000 men, those movements having taken place in April, the army concentrating itself should place itself in a defensive position, but in readiness to resume the offensive. A corps of 30 or 40,000 should be assembled in Bohemia, and on the day of the Emperor's arrival at the head of the army of the Mein upon the Elbe, the Austrian Minister should make his declaration to the Emperor Alexander, the army of Cracow should denounce the armistice, and the troops from Bohemia march from their entrenchments, &c.; the military means of Austria should be raised to 100,000 men, for the army of Silesia; from 30 to 50,000, for that of Cracow, the remainder remain at the disposition of France, in the Bukowine and Galicia."—In reply to the overtures offered in this communication, his Imperial Majesty directed his Ambassador at the Imperial Court of France to be furnished with orders dated the 14th April, which the undersigned has had the honour of communicating to his Excellency the Ambassador. —The reply from his Majesty, in substance stated, that his Imperial Majesty and Apostolic King had decided

upon taking the attitude of an armed mediation, as the only one that the two Imperial Courts found to be consistent with the actual position of things; that nevertheless his Imperial Majesty would declare at the same time, that if, contrary to his dearest wishes, the return of peace should not crown his wishes, Austria, in consequence of her attitude as a mediating power, and of the geographical situation of her empire, could not henceforth take part in the war, in the quality of a power simply auxiliary; and that, consequently, the stipulations of the succours limited by the alliance of the 14th March, 1812, would cease being applicable to the present conjuncture. —Although the Emperor was far from believing that this determination, brought about as much by the force of circumstances, as the views and wishes of his Majesty the Emperor Napoleon, could be considered as an abandonment of the alliance of the two Imperial Courts, his Imperial Majesty has nevertheless directed his Ambassador to add to that declaration, that that step would in nothing prejudice the basis of our alliance with France. —The simple recital of those transactions would be sufficient to completely reply to the Note of the French Ambassador, if the Emperor did not believe it proper to point out that this Note was addressed to the undersigned after the denunciation of the armistice by the Russians had completely changed the order of things, presumed by his Majesty the Emperor of the French to still exist in the Duchy of Warsaw. —The Emperor Francis, before having reason for believing from the movements of the Russian corps, that their intention was to dislodge the Austrian corps from the circle it occupied in the Duchy of Warsaw, had, by an order, with which the Court of France was acquainted, prohibited Lieutenant-General Fremont from engaging in affairs that might compromise his corps d'armee. The motives for this determination were amply detailed in a dispatch to the Prince of Schwartzberg, dated the 14th March; the undersigned can only refer on this head to its contents. —If, however, the armistice had not been denounced on the part of the Russian General, the Emperor would not on his part have hesitated to make representations against a denunciation on his side. That measure, in fine, could only be regarded under two points of view; as the means of war or negotiation. The Emperor is convinced that it does not belong to the mediating power to be the first in

opening the campaign; as a means of peace, the Emperor is not less convinced, that it is not with 30,000 men he can support his mediations, and that the most efficacious means of negotiation are found, of which his Majesty of the French has expressed a persuasion, in the developement of more imposing forces, all directed to one only and single end, peace; in a developement which should leave no doubt that the mediating power would be ready, in the event of not succeeding, to appear upon the scene as a principal party, and to give to her pacific interference the necessary support.—

The undersigned, in transmitting to Count de Narbonne the present reply, is expressly charged to reiterate to his Excellency the assurances which he verbally received in the last audience, from the Emperor, of the unchangeableness of the sentiments which his Imperial Majesty bears to his august Master.—The Minister of State and Foreign Affairs has the honour to present to the Ambassador the assurance of his high consideration.

(Signed) METTERNICH.

Vienna, April 26, 1813.

AMERICAN WAR.

Downing Street, Oct. 14, 1813.

Dispatches, of which the following are Copies, were this day received by Earl Bathurst, from Lieutenant-General Sir George Prevost, Bart.

Head-Quarters, Kingston, Upper Canada, August 8, 1813.

My Lord,—I have the honour to acquaint your Lordship that the enemy's fleet of twelve sail made its appearance off York on the 31st ultimo: the three square-rigged vessels, the Pike, Madison, and Oneda, came to anchor in the offing, but the schooners passed up the harbour and landed several boats full of troops at the former garrison, and proceeded from thence to the town, of which they took possession. They opened the gaol, liberated the prisoners, and took away three soldiers confined for felony: they then went to the hospitals and parolled the few men that could not be removed; they next entered the store-houses of some inhabitants, seized their contents, chiefly flour, the same being private property; between eleven and

twelve o'clock that night they returned on board their vessels; the next morning, Sunday the 1st instant, the enemy again landed, and sent three armed boats up the river Don, in search of public stores, of which being disappointed, by sunset both soldiers and sailors had evacuated the town, the small barrack, wood-yard, and store-house, on Gibraltar Point, having been first set on fire by them; at daylight the following morning the enemy's fleet sailed.—The plunder obtained by the enemy upon this predatory expedition has been indeed trifling, and the loss has altogether fallen upon individuals; the public stores of every description having been removed; and the only prisoners taken by them being confined felons and invalids in hospital.—The troops which were landed were acting as marines, and appeared to be about two hundred and fifty men; they were under the command of Commodore Chauncey, and Lieutenant-Colonel Scott, an unexchanged prisoner of war on his parole, both of whom landed with the troops: the town, upon the arrival of the enemy, was totally defenceless, the militia were still on their parole, and the principal Gentlemen had retired, from an apprehension of being treated with the same severity used towards several of the inhabitants near Fort George, who had been made prisoners and sent to the United States: Lieutenant-Colonel Battersby, of the Glengarry fencibles, with the detachment of light troops under his command, who had been stationed at York, was, upon the appearance of the enemy's fleet off that place on the 29th ultimo, ordered, with his detachment and light artillery, to proceed for the protection of the depôts formed on Burlington Heights, where he had joined Major Maule's detachment of the 104th regiment, and concentrated his force on the following evening. The enemy had, during the course of that day, landed from the fleet five hundred men, near Brandt's House, with an intention of storming the heights, but finding Major Maule well prepared to receive them, and being informed of Lieutenant-Colonel Battersby's march, they reembarked and stood away for York.—My last accounts from Major-General de Rottenburg are to the 3d instant, when the enemy's fleet had anchored off Niagara; I have received no

(To be continued.)